

IN THE SPECIFICATION

On page 1, before the first line, please insert the following paragraph.

-- This is a continuation application of Serial No. 09/906,672, filed on July 18, 2001. --.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 4, line 3 with the following new paragraph:

[Since the] The hologram 121 and the light-introducing block 120 are bonded as shown in FIG. 3. The resultant unit is inevitably large, which is inconvenient in view of transportation and storage.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 6, line 1, with the following new paragraph:

In the image-reproducing apparatus, the illumination light is applied to an interface between the optical member and the hologram or holographic stereogram, at a fixed incidence angle falling within a specific range, thereby to suppress surface reflection of the illumination light at the interface. More precisely, the fixed incidence angle [ranges] range from 60° to 85°, with respect to a normal to the interface.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 6, line 7, with the following new paragraph:

In the image-reproducing apparatus, the hologram or holographic stereogram and the optical member bonded thereto may be bent, forming a hollow cylinder, the inner surface of which is defined by the front surface of the optical member. In this case, the illumination light is applied to an inner surface of the hollow cylinder, thereby reproducing a 2- or 3-dimensional image from the hologram or holographic stereogram. Thus, the apparatus can reproduce an image from a hollow cylindrical hologram of an edge-lit type.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 6, line 14, with the following new paragraph:

An image-reproducing apparatus according to the invention comprises a hologram or a holographic stereogram and an optical member. The optical member has parallel prisms on a part of a front surface and is bonded at the rear surface to the hologram or holographic stereogram. Illumination light is applied to the parallel prisms. After passing through the optical member, the illumination light interferes with light diffracted while travelling through the hologram or holographic stereogram. An image is thereby reproduced from the hologram or holographic stereogram that records a 2- or 3-dimensional image.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 11, line 1, with the following new paragraph:

FIG. 9 is a diagram explaining how a hollow cylindrical hologram of an edge-lit type, which is the second embodiment of the invention, is prepared;

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 11, line 5, with the following new paragraph:

FIG. 11 is a diagram showing how the prisms of the optical member are designed in the first embodiment, in accordance with the manner of applying illumination light to the optical member;

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 11, line 8, with the following new paragraph:

FIG. 12 is a diagram showing how the prisms of the optical member are designed in the third embodiment, in accordance with the manner of applying illumination light to the optical member;

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 11, line 15, with the following new paragraph:

Several embodiments of the present invention will be described, with reference to the accompanying drawings. The

invention is not limited to the [embodiment] embodiments described below, nonetheless. Various changes and modifications can be made within the scope and spirit of the present invention.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 19, line 16, with the following new paragraph:

Generally, reference light and body light are applied to one surface of a hologram-recording medium to prepare a transmitting holographic stereogram. To prepare a transmitting holographic stereogram of an edge-lit type, reference light must be applied through a light-introducing block to the same surface of the medium as body light is applied. It is therefore necessary to arrange the light-introducing block between the medium and the cylindrical lens that is provided to focus the body light. However, the light-introducing block can hardly be arranged so, due to the limited space available.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 20, line 3, with the following new paragraph:

In the holographic stereogram printer 3 described above, it suffices to apply the body light and the reference light to the opposing surfaces of the medium 30, respectively, in order to prepare a transmitting holographic stereogram of an edge-lit type. Thus, the cylindrical lens 43 is located on one side of the

medium 30, whereas the light-introducing block 37 is arranged on the other side of the medium 30, in spite of the limited space available in the holographic stereogram printer 3.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 21, line 11, with the following new paragraph:

To be more specific, an optical member 7 is bonded at its rear side 7b to a holographic stereogram 6 of the type shown in FIG. 4, thus forming a unit 90 shown in FIG. 9. The unit 90 is bent, forming a hollow cylindrical holographic stereogram 91 of an edge-lit type, the inner surface of which is defined by the optical member 7. As shown in FIG. 10, a light source 92 applies illumination light to a conical prism 93. The prism 93 converts the light to parallel light. The parallel light is applied to the inner surface of the holographic stereogram 91 at incidence angle of 60°, thereby reproducing a 3-dimensional image.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 21, line 19, with the following new paragraph:

In this apparatus, the holographic stereogram 6 and the optical member 7, both being flat, are combined and bent into a hollow cylindrical holographic stereogram 91 of an edge-lit type. The light source 92 applies illumination light to the conical prism 93, which converts the light to parallel light. The

parallel light is applied to the inner surface of the holographic stereogram 91 at an incidence angle of  $60^\circ$ . A 3-dimensional image is thereby formed, which looks as if a real body is existing in the hollow cylinder.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 23, line 1 with the following new paragraph:

As shown in FIG. 12, the illumination light 134 may define an angle of  $30^\circ$  with respect to the middle part 131 of the stereogram 6. In this case, the angle A between the light 134 and the upper part 130 of the stereogram 6 is smaller than  $30^\circ$ , and the angle B between the light 134 and the lower part 132 is greater than  $30^\circ$ . The incidence [surface] surfaces of the triangular prisms on the front side of the optical member 7' are inclined at different angles that accord with the different incidence angles at which the light 134 is applied to the upper, middle and lower parts 130, 131 and 132 of the stereogram 6. Hence, the third embodiment can reproduce 3- dimensional image of high quality in many cases.